

TRUE NEVVES

From one of Sir *Fraunces Veres*
Companie.

Concerning *Delftes-Isle*, and
sundry other townes in the Lowe
Countries, yeelded to the Generall
since May last.

Of the great armie, nowe comminge
out of *Germanie* for the aide of
the French King, and their hope for
the speedye winninge of
Antwerpe.

With the bloody persecution
and Marterdome which sundry cheefe
persons of account did lately suffer
in Spaine for the profession
of *Christ Iesus.*

Translated out of Dutch.

Seene and allowed.

Imprinted at London for Thomas Nelson,
and are to be sold at his shop, ouer a-
gainst the great South doore of
Pauls. 1591.

TRAVE NEEVES

From one of Sir Francis Vane
Company.

Concerning Delfter-We, and
undry other towns in the Low
Countries, yielded to the Generall
since May last.

Of the great misery, none counting
out of Germany for the sake of
the French King, and their hope for
the speedy winning of
Answered.

With the bloody persecution
and Martendon whichundry chests
persons of account did lately suffer
in Spain for the protection
of Christ Jesus.

Translated out of Dutch.

Seems and allowed.

Printed at London for Thomas Nelson
and are to be sold at his shop, over a
gainst the great South door of
Pauls. 1694.



The coppie of a Letter written
by a Gentleman of account, sent to a Ladie
in England, concerning the present state
of the Lowe Countries.

Right Honourable Ladye
to whom I am in all duety
bound: the dispatch of my
last letter sent a way with
such great speede concer-
ning the yielding vp of the
Sconce and towne of Zut-
phen, made me ouerslip to acquainte your La-
diship with one peece of seruice don at that in-
stant by a stranger in our Campe, a thinge
worthy to be remembred, which was as fol-
loweth. After we had obtained the Sconce of
Zutphen, we set forward towards the town,
against which hauing placed our ordnance,
with full resolution by force to enter it: there
issued forth of the said towne of Zutphen an I-
talian hauing so sterne a countenance, and
being so mighty a man of person, he seemed
more like a monster then a man: this Italian
carryinge a countenance as it had bene a
young Giant, daunted himselfe, and made a
proud

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proud challenge befoze our General the Graue van Maurice, offering to combate hand to hand with any Gentleman hee had in all his armie, for the estate of the whole towne. But the Generall made slight accounte of his challenge, and was very vnwilling that any one shoulde fight with him, the rather for that he seemed to be so mightie a man at armes.

Hereupon a young youth (borne in the Low Countries) stepte befoze the Generall beeing scarce 19. yeeres of age hauing no haire on his face, and vpon his knee besought the General that hee might be permitted to Combate and fight with this mightie Champion, whereunto the Generall woulde hardlye condescend by reason of the youngnes of his yeates, nevertheless at the importunate sute of the young man whose name was Richouen, the Generall gaue his consent, commaunding him to be mounted vpon a great horse who being well armed and prouided for that purpose, set vpon this challenger, they being bothe singled forth in the plaine felde, began to assault and run at eache other with their Lances, which being broken, Richouen suddainly began to drawe forth his Cutlace wherewith he intending to haue smitten the Italian (from whom he also looked to receiue the like curtesie) suddainly espied this challenger to haue a dagge charged which he was discharging at Richouen, wherupon Richouen fiercely stroke at him and at the first blowe cut of his right arme, so that the arme, dagge and all fell to the ground

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ground. Whereupon Richouen tooke him prisoner and brought him before the Generall, who not onely commended him but bountifully rewarded him for his honourable service.

Thus much I thought good to certifie vnto your good Ladship the thing being trueth, & besides here withall to signify vnto you, our good successe and affaires happened since that time. May it therefore please your Ladship to vnderstand, that so soone as wee had obtained Zutphen, wee marched with our forces to Deuenter, wher hauing planted our ordinance before the weakest part of the towne, we played vpon it with the Cannon, so þ on the first night, our Souldiers were lodged vnder the walles thereof.

On the next morning early, the enemy perceiuing our great preparation and what assault, and that we were resolved to enter the towne by force, craued a parley being no way able to withstand vs, whereupon the Lord of Fama being General of þ ordinance with some of the chiefe commanders of our army, asked them if their demaund were in good earnest or not, which they affirmed by a great oath to be don in earnest.

Whereupon we presently appointed two captaines the one called Vandernots, and the other Lennits, these two we appointed to go into the Citty accompanied with some few souldiers. On the Enemies side, two of their Captaines came into our campe as pledges the one being a Spaniard, the other a Gallonne, with who
when

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When his excellency had conferred, he granted vnto them after a ripe deliberation with his counsell at war, the same conditions that he had graunted before vnto the towne of Zutphen, the coppie wherof was as followeth.

The agreement of his excellencie with those of Deuenter.

MAurice Prince of Orange, Earle of Nassawe Catzelenboghen, Vianden, dieth &c. Gouvernour and Captaine Generall of the dukedome of Gelderland and the counties of Holland, Zeeland, Westfrieseland, Zutphen, Virich and Ouerfissell, Admirall Generall, &c. Promise by these presentes and vpon our honour to the gouernour, Captaines, officers and souldiers, as also to the Cittizens and inhabitantes of the Citty of Deuenter, of what qualitie or condition soeuer, that they maye with their wiues, Childzen, moueables, furniture, and withall other appurtenances, freely departe out of the said citty either to Nimweghen, or any other place wheresoeuer it shall please them.

And if it happen that some of the said Captaines, Officers, and souldiers spirituall or temporall or any of the cittizens be not able to dispatch their affaires so soone, we then graunt vnto them moreouer the space of three daies free, wherein to dispatch all their busines: and that it shall be lawfull for them to depart when soeuer they please. And those that shall bee willing to remaine where they are, whether they are spirituall or temporall shall be bled as the other inhabitants of the vniued prouinces.

And

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And to the ende that they may bee the moze assured hereof, we graunt vnto them a certain Conuoy and sixe hozses, vpon condition notwithstanding: that their Liefetenant Collonel shall promise and binde him selfe to see them safely deliuered againe in Deuenter, so soone as they shall be arriued at the place appointed.

These conditions beeing ratified and confirmed, vnder the hande and seale of his excellencie, on the tenth day of June, the said towne was immediatlye yelded vp vnto the sayde Lord Generall to the vse of the States.

After wee had thus obtained the towne of Deuenter, we gaue some small assault against the towne of Nimmingham where we made not a iounce. Then we passed toward Grunningen, and in our way we assaulted a town of great strength called Deltys Ile: beeing eight English mile from Grunningen, which towne was strongly fortified and entrenched: neuerthelesse wee had not lien before it aboue two daies, but the towne was constrained by force to yelde vnto vs, for wee entered the Sconce, where we had a fierce battaile: but in the end wee put many of the Enemies to the sword, without the losse of any stoze of men.

Be The

Newes from Flaunders.

THe towne of Delftes Iſle, (after we had obtained it,) we fortified it and ſent our army immediatly towards Steenwick, befoze which towne we now lie, hauing daily ſome ſmal ſkirmiſhes: In this towne it is ſuppoſed that the Prince of Parma abideth, whole ſtrongeſt power at this preſent is not aboue three thouſand. We receiued certaine newes from Cullen that the Lord Viſcounte of Turyn, accompanied with ſome of the nobilitie of Germany, is comminge downe into the Lowe Countries with thirty thouſand footemen, and ten thouſand horſe-men, theſe purpoſe to haue paſſage into Fraunce for the releafe & aide of the french king, and our general meeteth them the twentieth of this month to welcome them into the countrie: they are very valiant ſoldiours and wonderfully well prouided both for horſe and foote, I truſt verie ſhortly to aduertise you of ſome attempte to bee perſourmed againſt Antwerpe: which forthwith we meane to put in practice, for hauing gotten the Caſtell of Tuerhout which we now enioy, wee may plainly come to the walles of the Cittie: Wee heere good newes God be thanked out of all partes eſpeciall ye out of Brittain, where a Gentleman of Captaine Salamon Wolfes companie writeth that he is in good hope, very ſhortly to ſend word of one of the moſt braueſt and commendableſt battels that euer was fought this hundredth yere, well God and S. George for England, God bleſſe them and our Generall with S. Frauncis Vere vnder whole commandement

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Dement I still abide, our Generall deserueth great honour for his skill and curradge, and so dooth S. Frauncis who is in good health, hee sheweth that he is descended of an honourable house: yea his very name is feared in all the enemies forces. The thundring shot of the Cannon calleth me to my place, and therefore am constrained to cut short, leauing your good Ladieship to the consideration of all heerein expressed which is no more but what I my selfe haue seene and know for truth.

The towne of Groninghen is somewhat distressed, by reason the passage is hindered thorough the taking of Delftes Isle.

The towne of Huelt in the land of wast is lately yeilded.

And the greatest part of Artoyes is now in yeelding.

News from Flanders.

Our General Assembly
greatly rejoiced at the
news of the peace in
the north of the country
and the return of the
prisoners. The
news of the peace in
the north of the country
and the return of the
prisoners. The
news of the peace in
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and the return of the
prisoners. The

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The town of Groningen is
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The bloodie persecution and
marterdome which sundrye cheefe persons of
account, did latelie suffer in Spaine,
for the profession of Christ

Iesus.

The Inquisitors of Spaine
hauinge praissed a longe
time to entrappe and ouer-
throwe all the secret pro-
fessors of Christe Iesus
which might bee founde in
that Land, procured their
officers and ministers to attache and appre-
hend such as did any way deale contrary to the
lawes of their holy house, or barrie in religion
from the ordinaunces and detestable decrees
of the Church of Rome: For wee are to note
and may easilye coniecture that although the
people of Spaine, are for the most parte gi-
uen to embrace Idolatrie and superstition, yea
and to be aduersaries and sworn enemies to
gods truth and to the fauourers thereof: yet
may we be assured that among so many, there
is doubtlesse some that are of the contrary o-
pinion, such as not onely feareth God, but also
are secret embracers of his truth, yea and such
as

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as shunneth not to teach and instruct others secretly, in the principles of Christian religion. Among whom one Doctor Cacalla a very learned man, who sometime had bene Chaplin vnto the Emperour Charles the fift, being herre of greatly suspected, was suddainely attached and openly accused to be a Lutheran, Hereticke, and thereby an vtter enemy to the Church of Rome: whereupon he with sundry others his fauourers were sent to prison who remained there a longe space while in the meane time, the whole houle, stocke and lineage of Madam de biuero, were all also attached and sent to prison for the said cause, who would not shunne in prison openly to saye and offer to proue with the losse of their liues, That the religion of Spaine was false, abominable, full of superstition and idolatry, and that God blessed England for professing of his truth. The names of which persons, the Popes ministers there neuer ceased till they had giuen ouer vnto the Inquisitois who soone after being openly denounced for Hereticke, were brought to Valedolid, the place where for the most part the King of Spaine commonly kept his Court, there was the sentences published against those Godly professors, where according to the tenour thereof the prisoners were to bee executed for example to others, with many circumstances and ceremonies hereafter insuing.

Whereupon as well for the proceedinge to iudgement, as also for the due execution of their

Newes from Spaine.

their sharpe and bitter lawes continually put in execution in those causes, there was erected a large Skaffold in the midst of the greete market place of the said Citty of Valedoled, between S. Francis Church and the holy house. Whereupon was placed a chaire of six steps high, for every man to behold, right against y face of the towne house, vnder which was seates very broad and so large steps that many people might thereupon sit and be placed.

At the one side of the scaffolde there was made a gallery leading from the towne house, as wel to auide the pzeace of people, as also for the chæfe states & Princes of the blood, to haue free recourse too and fro, in which Gallery was placed a rich seate towards the market place, onely appointed for the Princes and Kings sister and Regent of Spaine, the kings bastard sonne, and for diuers other Princes and courtiers, to heere the sentence and to see the lawes effectually prosecuted.

The appointed day being come, there was such a multitude of people assembled to heere the sentence and to see the execution of the prisoners, (because the prisoners were of great account,) that not onely al windows and houses were full of beholders, but also al the market place & streets ther about were stozed with futh great pzease, that hardly might the traine haue passage to the place of skaffold.

Whereupon about tenne of the clocke of the same day, there arrived the princes Lady Jane sister to king Phillip, being first Regent of the
King.

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Kingdome of Spaine having accompanied with the Kinges great Stewarde and sundrye other Lords and nobles and attended on with a company of knights, the guard, the Archers, bowmen and Halberdiers issuing forth of the Kings Pallace, who marched on horsebacke directly to the towne house, with foure Harraides of Armes going before her and the Earle of Beuz dia carried the naked sword.

When these Princes and nobles were come to the place and set in degrees one nexte unto another, upon the aforesaid scaffold: presently the Archbishop of Ciull, the chiefe Judges of the spirituall court, and the counsell of the Inquisitors together with the Bishop of Valencia rid through the towne unto a scaffold for them appointed, but the whole traine of the rest of the spirituall court and those of the holie house went all upon an other scaffold thorough the gallery.

The prisoners having in number thirtye, were brought forth and led, as it had bene in a triumph, one carrying in the middle of them the picture of a deceased gentle woman: These prisoners did all severally weare the Sambenito as the Spaniards call it, which is a yellowe coate made like a foles coate full of red crosses before and behinde with blye faces painted upon the coates, all carrying in theyr handes waken lightes, or waxe candels.

Nowe the chiefeest malfactours as they termed them, namely those that before were secretly appointed to bee burned, had on their
heades.

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heads withers or crownes of paper, called in Spanish Crocas, vpon the which was also painted deuils and vglie faces; before the was carried a crosse couered ouer with black lining, in token of mourning, & after them issued a bundance of people, crying out, and reuiling them in most clamarous & foolish manner.

Immediately after that, the Judges and chiefe Inquilitors were placed vpon the Skaffold, the prisoners were placed also in order, beeing brought in euery one led between two false brothers, Officers to the Inquisition, called Familiars, such as to a mans face will speake him fayre, and seeke to cutte his throte behind his backe. Nowe were the prisoners sette vpon the site steps before the Chayre, and as a principall partie, Doctor Cacalla aforesaid, was set vpon the first step, and so cuery one in order, according to the quality of his offence. Then was there a Fryar of S. Dominicks order called Melchior Cano, thys Fryar made a sermon to the companie and prisoners, which continued y^e space of an houre, which being ended, the L. chiefe Justice, went from his first place to another Chayre, purposely made ready for him. The Archbishoppe of Ciuile went also from hys Skaffold, vnto that Skaffold where the Princes sate, and aduised them to sweare, (hauing theyr fingers layd vpon a crosse, which stoode pictured in a Masse-booke) namely, that they should vpon theyr honours, support, maintaine, fauour and defend the holy Inquisition, and thereunto to shewe daily theyr good affection towarde it, neuer to hinder theyr intentions, but to gyue them full power hereafter, to burne all those, that (departing frō the Romish Church) should followe the doctrine of the

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Lutheran Hereticks, without exception of person, of what age, state, qualitie or calling so euer. Secondly, that they should force and commaunde theyr subiects, to submit themselves to the Romish Church, and to obserue theyr Labours without force or any violence. The Princes tooke thys oath, and thereupon the Archbishop gaue the with his forefingers hys benediction or blessing, saying, God sende long lyfe to your Highnesses. Which bring doome, the veruall sentences and iudgements of the prysoners, were then read before them, and afterwarde publicely pronounced by the Official, who called vnto him Doctor Augustine Cacalla, priest in Valedolid, who being come from his seate, was set vpon another by the sayd Officiall, to heare the sentence of Condemnation, namely, for that it was known vnto them, that the said Cacalla, was the chiefest preacher of that new secte & eronious doctrine. (as they termed it) to those that worre of that Conuenticle, that therfore hee was first to be disgraduated, & after to be burned, and hys goods confiscated to the benefite of the Justice.

After his sentence was read & pronounced, Francis de biuero, Priest of Valedolid, and brother to the aboue named Cacalla, receiued like iudgement, and to the end he should speake nothing against the horrible abuses of the Spanish Inquisition, and theyr detestable doctrine, as he had before very constantly done, as well without as within the prizon, the said Francis de biuero. (beeing very well beloued of the Common people) had hys mouth gagged, by meanes wherof he could not speake one word. The next was Mistris Blanch de biuero, called & condemned as her brother was before. The fourth was
John

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John de biuero, Brother to the rest, and hee was condemned to perpetuall imprisonment, and there to weare the Sambenito or woles coate as is aforesayd, all the dayes of his lyte. The next was Madame Constance de biuero, sister to the aforesaide Gentleman, being the widdowe of Ferdinando Ortis, dwelling before in Valedolid, she followed the rest in lyke iudgement, and was condemned to be burned. The first sentence was denounced against Madame Leonore de biuero, mother to those persons aforesaide, who being dead and buried long since in Valedolid, yet forasmuch as in her life time she had greatly favoured all true professors of the Gospell of Jesus Christ, & had suffered many godly assemblies and Sermons to be made in her house, as appeared by the confessions of sundry, examined to that purpose, her bones were commaunded to be digged forth of the graue, and being brought thether in a Coffin, were condemned to be burnt, for that (as they sayd) they were the reliques of a Lutheran Hereticke, and that all her goods should be confiscated to the benefite of the Magistrate: and finally, that the house wherein she dwelt in her life time, shoulde bee rased downe to the ground and left vacant. And that the occasion of rasing the said house, might be commonly knowne to all persons, it was ordained at that present, that a pyller of stone should be erected in the same place, and the occasion thereof to be engrauen in the sayd pyllar: which thing was presently put in execution and performed forthwith, so y^t the stone pyllar standeth still in memory hereof. The next was, Alphons Pieres, Priest of Valencia, he was condemned, first to be disgraduated, and afterwarde to be buried, and his goods confiscated.

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After these 7. had receiued their sentence of condemnation, the Bishop of Valencia put on his episcopall ornaments, and clothed Doctor Cacalla, Francis his brother, and Alphonse Pierze, with the vestments appertaining to Priests, each of the holding a chalice in their hands, but he presently vnclothed them againe. When they were now disgraduated, & that all the holy Oyle was cleane scrapt off from the crownes of theyr heads & their fingers endes, then was the *Sambenitoes*, namely the coates of shame and dishonor cast againe ouer theyr shoulders, and their Miters of paper in scorning manner set again vpon their heads. This done Cacalla, opened his mouth, desiring the Princes and other Nobles there present, to giue him audience, but hee might not obtaine that fauour. Neuerthelesse, he openly protested before the whole assembly, that his fayth, for which he was so rigorously handled, was not false, but true, agreeing with the worde of God. for the which hee was ready to dye as a true Christian, and not as a seminary Hereticke, as they reputed him to be.

The eyght man condemned, was Don Piero Sarmenra knight, of the order of *Alcantera*, sonne to the Marquesse of *Poza*, who after he was declared to be an Hereticke, was condemned to were the coate of dishonor all the dayes of his lyfe, and so to remaine prisoner; besides, to be displaced of his estate of knight-hood, and forbidden for euer, to weare anye gold, siluer, pearle, or precious stones whatsoever. Next to him his owne Lady was declared to be an Hereticke, and therfore condemned with her husband, and in the like sorte adiudged to sustaine imprisonment. Next after them was called Don Louys de Royas, heyre to the Marquesse *De Poza*, who being
311
s D
Declared

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Declared an heretick, was condemned to weare the *Sambenito* perpetually, yet at the importunate sute of his friendes and Allies, he wore the coate but from the Skaffold to the Towne-house, neuerthelesse, he had all his goods confiscated, and so was released.

After him was called the Lady Anne Henriques, dwelling in *Toro*, Daughter to the Marquesse *Dalcauizes*, and mother to the aforesaid Marquesse *De Poza*, shee also was condemned to were the *Sambenito* to the Towne-house, and had her goods confiscated.

Next after was called Christofell del Campo, Cittizen of *Zamora*, he was condemned to be burned, and his goods confiscated. Christophell Padilla receiued the same sentence. Alphonso de Huesuuelo dwelling in *Toro* and being a batcheler, was declared to be an hereticke, wherefore his goods was confiscated and he condemned to be burned. And forasmuch as hee did speake his conscience to the Nobilitie, and offered to speake a fewe words to the people, he had an yron violently thrust through his lyps, onely to hinder his speech. Katherin Roma was next called and condemned to be burned, & her goods confiscated. After whom I labella de strado, and Iane Valasques, receiued the like sentence. There was also a Smith condemned to be burned, for keeping watch for the Congregation while they were at prayer. And a Turke condemned to the fyre for reuolting to hys Turkish opinions, after he had beene christened.

To conclude, the wife of Iohn de Biiuera was also condemned to perpetuall imprisonment. Leonora de Uisneros, Martin de Sahedra, and Daniell Quadra, were all condemned to perpetuall prison in like sort. The Lady Mary de Royas, sister to the Marquesse of *Royas*, because she had beene in a Monasterie, & come

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of great kindred, she was favoured by wearing the
coate from the stage to the Towne house, & a war-
ded to doe penance all the dayes of her life. At the
same time there was Anthony Dominick a Scots
man, and Anthony Baser an Englishman, both con-
demned together, the Scots man had three yeeres
imprisonment, and in that space to weare the coate
of dishonor, but the Englishman was conueied into
a Monastery, to be instructed in the Romish Religi-
on. Then Trumpets sounded, and y^e Princes with
the Judges departed, but the prisoners immediatly
were layd hands on by the executioners, who forth-
with did set them vpon Asses backs, garded by ma-
ny Souldiours, who did beate and misuse them
greuouously in the way to y^e place of execution, which
was about a quarter of a myle without the sayde
Cittie, where 14. wodden stakes were sette vp, of
equall distance one from another, euery one hauing
a seate with three steps, to goe vp and downe to the
all, hauing on the tops of those stakes a peece cros-
sing ouerthwart, whereunto they bound the armes
of the prisoners. Some of them they strangled for
curtesie, and burned them afterwards. Making a
very soft fyre vnder some of them, especially to those
whose mouthes were pinned vp, who continued in
great payne many howers.

Thus these true Christians suffered death, for
professing of the Gospel, betrayed and innocentlie
slain, euen as sheepe led to the slaughter, yet comfort-
ed one another, while the beholders and standers
by, meruailed greatly at their inuincible constancie
and stedfastnes.

FINIS.

